Mary Lloyd of Mandinam

Michael Owen

The impetus for this article arose when a meeting of the Antiquarians was convened to appraise the memorials at Cilycwm church in April 2018. Of the memorials,[1] the one positioned at the right-hand side of the altar (Figure 1), to Mary Lloyd of Mandinam, and David her husband, belongs to the author as depicting his ninth-generation grandparents. Respectful of his ancestors, the author felt compelled to present to the gathering their past and recent history, striking in that it describes generations of strong-minded and determined women beginning with Mary, and especially bearing in mind the laws of Hywel Dda, where, for proof of kinship, one must be able to call upon one's relatives up to the ninth generation. Often quoted in ancient Welsh is:

eich tylwyth hyd y nawfed ach
(your family to the ninth generation)

* * *

The relations of David and Mary have already been documented by other respected historians.[2,3,4,5] In this article, the author narrates some interesting accounts of relationships and past events in David and Mary's lives and those of their descendants. Of great interest at the Antiquarians meeting was the cost of the wall monuments. The monument of interest was produced by John Arthur[6] and we know that in her will[7,8] Mary left a sum of £50 for it. It was commented at the meeting that the parish was sufficiently prosperous to support its own monumental masons.

The inscription reads:

> To the Pious Memory of Mary Lloyd of Mandinam relict of David Lloyd of Wern in the county of Cardigan, who died March the 28th 1732. When living she was greatly esteemed for her beneficence and hospitality especially to the poor. This monument was erected to her memory by Edward Pryse Lloyd of Glansevin, as a token of the duty and gratitude he owed his deceased grandmother, and also to the memory of Edward Pryse of Ystradffin.

Fig. 1. *Monument of Mary Lloyd of Mandinam, Cilycwm church*

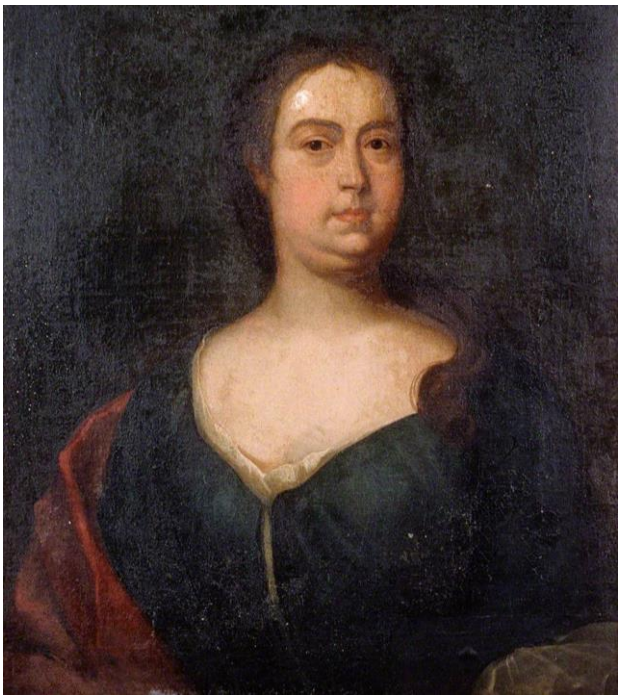

Fig. 2. *Mrs Mary Lloyd of Mandinam*
(By permission of Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru / National Library of Wales)

A pedigree chart including David and Mary is shown in the Appendix. Whilst the mediaeval period is not depicted, complete records exist[9,10,11] that show the lineage of four separate blood lines that originate with Hywel Dda, the King of Deheubarth and Ruler of Wales in the 10th century, and remain mostly separate through the ages until finally recombining into one line with the marriage in 1723 of Posthuma[12], a daughter of David

Fig. 3. *Wern-newydd*

Fig. 4. *Mandinam*
(photo courtesy: Mr Max Hughes, Dinefwr Ramblers)

and Mary and Robert Lewis of Nantgwyllt.[13] The generation that includes David and Mary and the persons following that relate to this article, are shown on the pedigree chart in the Appendix with citations to source records.

David and Mary originally lived at y-Wern (*Figure 3)* near Llanarth. Y-Wern or Wern-newydd[6] is celebrated for the visit of Henry Tudor, the Earl of Richmond, later to be King Henry VII of England, where he slept on his way to the battle of Bosworth field in 1485. David's will was proved at Carmarthen in 1701[14], and in 1710 Mary moved to Mandinam near Llangadog probably to be close to her daughter Bridget who had married Morgan Lloyd of Glansevin. Whilst we do not know the exact date of their marriage, records show that her eldest child was born in 1714 and died at the age of seven. Bridget's sister's name Posthuma, suggests that she may have been born about 1702 following the birth of her brother Edward and the death of her father in 1701. Her marriage in 1723 and her death in 1775 would neatly fit the theory.

Mandinam *(Figure 4*) is a house with splendid views from the top of a hill just above Plas Glansevin near Llangadog.[6] It is famous as the residence through the years 1660 to 1707 of Joanna Brydges, the alleged illegitimate daughter of Charles I, and her husband bishop Jeremy Taylor the ecclesiastical writer. Taylor is sometimes referred to as the 'the Shakespeare of Divines' (see Book reveiws).

An associated memorial to the Lloyd family *(Figure 5)*, is in St. David's church (formerly dedicated to St Fyllteg or Bylltyg), in Llanarth, Ceredigion.[6]

The inscription reads:

> Near this place rest the remains of Richard Lloyd the 1st son to David Lloyd of Wernewidd in this County - last one of the head Surveyors of the

Fig. 5. *Monument to Richard Lloyd of Wern-newydd, St David's, Llanarth*

customs, and Mary his wife only daughter of Edward Price of Ystradffin in the county of Carmarthen who departed this life on 20th of July 1757. In pursuance of whose will, this stone is erected by his nephew and executor Thomas Lewis of Nantgwillt in the county of Radnor. To the memory of his grandfather Watkin Lloyd, his said father David Lloyd and three brothers Watkin, Edward and David the eldest of whom died in the flower of his age, and lies interred in St Dunstan's church in east London. There Edward likewise paid his debts to nature in 1764 aged sixty three and lies buried in Audley chapel Grosvenor Square. David departed from this life in the Mediterranean 1748, and found his grave in the deep.

David was the Purser on HMS *Russell*[14]. He died at sea in 1748. In October 1747 he was almost certainly involved in the sea battle against the Spanish warship, the seventy-four gun *Glorioso,*[15] when the eighty gun *Russell* captured her. That was only after she had taken down several other British ships. Although she was overcome, the Spanish regard the defence of the *Glorioso* as one of the finest engagements in Spanish naval history. The battle scene was painted *(Figure 6)* by Charles Brooking and hangs in the National Maritime Museum Greenwich.

Fig. 6. *The capture of the 'Glorioso', 8 October 1747, HMS Russell – left centre, Glorioso – right centre*
(by permission: '© National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London')

Of the other sons Edward married Anne Stedman of Strata Florida and lived in Hanover Square London. Richard who died in 1757 was, as his Llanarth monument states, 'head Surveyor of the customs'. Watkin lies interred in St Dunstan's church in east London. All the brothers died without children. The daughters however were heiresses, and both married into substantial families. Bridget married Morgan Lloyd of Glansevin who was a member of the Society of Sea Serjeants, a secret Jacobite organisation.[16] A portrait of Morgan belonging to the Glansevin collection is in the National Library of Wales.[17] As noted above, Posthuma married, in 1723, Robert Lewis of Harpton / Llanfair Llythynog or Gladestry as it is sometimes known. Robert inherited the Nantgwyllt estate in the Elan valley through his mother Elizabeth Powell. Something of Posthuma's vivacious character is apparent in the fragments still preserved of her letters[3] to her friend Elizabeth (Betty) Thomas née Walters, the wife of Evan Thomas of Llwynmadoc by a runaway marriage. Evan was the uncle of Edward Thomas who married Anne Jones, the daughter of Peter Jones of Dugoedydd, a gentleman who features later in the article. Edward and Anne are shown on the pedigree chart in the Appendix. In various correspondence Posthuma laments the company of her young son Tom who was staying a few weeks with his aunt and uncle at Glansevin; she talks of a Christening where there were, for her liking '*too many of another cut'*; and also of instructing Evan Thomas when in London to buy and send her Jeremy Taylor's '*Holy Living and Holy Dying*', the ecclesiastical author with whom she had a common connection through the Mandinam property.

Amongst their descendants Posthuma's great-great grand-daughter Emmeline Lewis-Lloyd, a recognised eccentric is worthy of mention. She lived between 1827 and 1913 and remained a spinster. She was very active in country pursuits; especially otter hunting and the breeding of mountain ponies. She is commemorated[18] by the Narberth Rugby Football Club, who adopted name the 'Otters' after her otter hunting exploits. The cricket and rugby club grounds in Narberth are known as the 'Lewis-Lloyd grounds' after Emmeline's spinster niece Louisa Beatrice (1867-1952), who presented them to the town in 1946. Emmeline is also renowned for being one of the world's first female mountaineers. She achieved first ascents in the Alps and was the eighth woman to scale Mount Blanc. She was one of the first women to attempt the Matterhorn in 1869 just four years after the tragic men's first ascent where four of the eight-man team lost their lives.[19] An anti-mountaineering torrent of feeling ensued including the disapproval of Queen Victoria. Emmeline is also credited as one who stood up for women's rights before the popular movement evolved. Emmeline's sister Gertrude (1829-1907), who also remained a spinster, was a lifelong friend and companion to the philanthropist Miss Clara Thomas (1841-1914) of Pencerrig and Llwynmadoc. The two ladies were especially noted for teaching the local boys and girls at their Sunday school held at Llwynmadoc manor house.[20]

Bidgood records[3] that the Lewis-Lloyd name died out in the male line when Thomas Evan Lewis-Lloyd, who lived between 1895 and 1918, died, aged twenty-two whilst serving on HMS *Opal* in the Orkneys. She ran aground during a violent storm. There was only one survivor. Other records[21] however, show that the distinction belonged to his uncle George who emigrated to British Columbia and who died in 1948 at the age of seventy-four. In the female line, the last to bear the Lewis-Lloyd name was Gertrude Margaret Constance

In Affectionate Memory of
EMMELINE LEWIS LLOYD.
second daughter of Thomas Lewis Lloyd. Esq.,
of Nantgwillt in this Parish.
Died 22nd Sept. 1913. aged 85.
A noted Alpine Mountaineer.
The Eighth woman to ascend Mont Blanc.

Fig. 7. *Emmeline's memorial in St Bride's church Cwmdauddwr*

Fig. 8. *Emmeline (left, standing); Isabella Stratton, climbing partner (centre)*

(1879-1968), who married Cdr. Thomas Fison Brayshay of The Glen, Laugharne.

Returning to David and Mary Lloyd, David Lloyd's ancestry goes back twenty-three generations in the male line, to Hywel Dda. He can also be traced back sixteen generations to Cadifor ap Dinawal Lord of Castell Hywel, through one female branch, namely that of Jane ferch Rhydderch Davydd Prydderch of Pantstreimon, an heraldic heiress. Cadifor was the conqueror of Cardigan castle against the Normans. For his success, he was awarded, by the Lord Rhys, a coat of arms. Cadifor also married the Lord Rhys's daughter.

Mary Lloyd's ancestry is less certain. She came from the house of Ystradffin[6,22], the principal household of a significant demesne in the upper Tywi valley.[23] Her grandfather was Richard Prys, 'Attorney in Sessions'. Mary also had an uncle, Rowland Pryse (1651-1720) of Dugoedydd[24], who by his will[25] of 1719, bequeathed the sum of six pounds yearly, in perpetuity, from the income of his estate comprising: Glanrhyd Errhyd, Gwmy Vrane Vawr and Pwll Pryddog in the parish of Cilycwm, to found a charity and school for 'ten poor boys' in the parish at a time when very few educational establishments for poor folk existed anywhere in the country. Of the six pounds, five were apportioned to the school master, ten shillings for books and the remaining ten shillings for bread to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish. The subjects to be studied were: 'reading English, writing, arithmetic, and a grounding in true Christian religion'. He stipulated that examinations should be in both Welsh and English. Rowland appointed for executor his brother Edward, Mary's father. The Jones family[4] that afterwards resided in Dugoedydd and Ystradffin, generations later, became connected by marriage with the descendants of the Mandinam Lloyds.

When his grandmother Mary Lloyd died in 1732, Edward (Pryse-Lloyd) of Glansevin was only four years old. He was responsible for the erection of her monument in Cilycwm church and there were many years between her death and his discharge of responsibility. Together with the arms belonging to the house of Glansevin, there was certainly a chance for confusion in the heraldry of the monuments. The author can confirm that even in recent years, mistakes have been made on family headstones. Thomas Lloyd has pointed out that the arms on the monument to Mary and her father (*Figure 9*) are those of a man and made by a different hand and at an earlier date than the supporting monument. The arms actually bear close comparison to those for the Jones' of Trewythen and Rhiewport co. Montgomery, a cadet branch of the house of Nannau in Merionethshire, and which are described by Burke as: 'first and fourth, or, a lion ramp. gu. Second and third, sa. three nags' heads erased'.[26] On the monument of interest, in addition to the preceeding description, a very faint 'escutcheon of pretence', distinguished as a lion rampant, is shown between the lower quarterings. In her will[8] (1732) Mary bequeathed significant estate to John Nanney of Maes-y-Pandy, Merioneth, whose arms are described by Papworth as: 'Or a lion ramp. az' and derive from Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, King of Powys[27]. This may be the origin of the escutcheon of pretence attributable to Mary. Meyrick records arms[28] on the monument found at St David's church Llanarth in memory of David, his grandfather and his sons which he describes as: 'Lloyd and Lloyd quarterly, being first and fourth sa. between three scaling ladders argent, a spear's head imbrued; on a chief of the second, a tower triple towered gu.; second and third sa. three horses' heads erased argent'. Today, these arms are no longer observable, however from Meyrick's description they are similar in the second and third quarters to those at the Cilycwm monument.

Fig. 9. *Coat of arms on Mary Lloyd's monument*

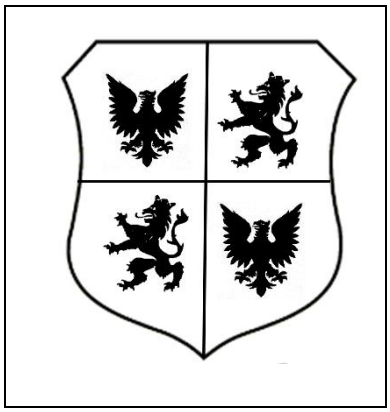

Fig. 10. *Lewis of Nantgwyllt*

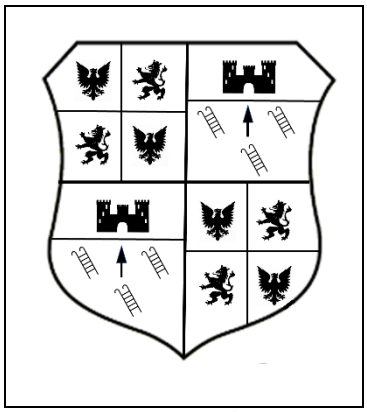

Fig. 11. *Lewis-Lloyd of Nantgwyllt*

Alternative arms for the Lewis and Lloyds of Nantgwyllt *(Figures 10 & 11)*, have been found published in a 19th century manuscript[29]. The Lewis arms blazon described therein is: 'quarterly first and fourth, argent an eagle displayed gules (Llywelyn Crug Eryr); second and third, argent a lion rampant sable crowned or (Rhys Grug)'. The Lewis-Lloyd blazon is: 'quarterly first and fourth, as per Lewis arms; second and third, three scaling ladders and between them a spears head argent, its point embrued, on a chief gules a tower, triple towered argent (Cadifor ap Dinawal)'.

Posthuma's son Thomas assumed the surname Lewis-Lloyd in about 1765 and in the same year married Margaret the farmer's daughter from Llanerch-y-Cawr *(Figure 12)*, a traditional 16th century Welsh longhouse just over a mile distant from Nantgwyllt. Wooding[2] records that Thomas sent Margaret to school for some time prior to their marriage, perhaps to equip her for her new station in life. In his will, written in 1772, whilst in good health, and ten years before his death, Thomas wrote:

> I do hereby solemnly acknowledge and declare that I was marryd to my dearest and most affectionate wife Margaret the daughter of John Lewis in the parish church of St Anne's, Soho, though out of respect to, and fear of impairing the health of my dear Mother, I proposed keeping it a secret during her life.

Thomas was unable to keep the secret and Posthuma was mightily displeased. She died in 1775, being described as 'late of Hammersmith', leaving Thomas only the proverbial 'shilling'.[30] Thomas had however, in 1757 inherited the Wern-newydd estate from his uncle Richard. Posthuma had also surrendered to Thomas her heir, in 1764, her right to jointure her late husband's estate. Llanerch-y-Cawr has now been restored and preserved by Welsh Water and is let as a holiday retreat. The nearby Nantgwyllt manor house *(Figure 13)* was flooded by the waters of the Caban Coch reservoir in 1904, to supply water for Birmingham.

Thomas and Margaret had two children, Richard Robert and Elizabeth Mary. Richard Robert died at just seventeen months, leaving Elizabeth Mary as heiress.

Elizabeth Mary was to create another matrimonial shock to the family. The local tradition is that one day John Lewis, a local huntsman was gazing enviously praising the Nantgwyllt hounds. Elizabeth Mary replied:

> it's very easy for you to become their master!

Fig. 12. *Llanerch-y-Cawr*

Fig. 13. *Nantgwyllt*
(photo courtesy: Mr Lloyd Lewis, Radnorshire Society)

Wooding[2] records that:

> Margaret was a strong minded determined woman, and in endeavouring to influence her only daughter to receive the addresses of a Johnes of Dolaucothy, caused her to propose to and elope with her huntsman John Lewis, who led her away between the loose stones up the Caban, on above Coedymynach and down to the farm of Glynelan, where a couple of horses were in waiting, upon which they rode down to Abercynithon above Builth where a relative of his resided; where they remained a day or two while procuring a license and making other necessary preparations; when they returned, arriving early at Cwmdauddwr church, and sent for Daniel Williams, the curate who was yet in bed, and who immediately sent off a special messenger to Nantgwyllt to inform 'Madame' of their whereabouts and desires; and to them the reply that he was not well, and not able to get up for some time; and to a second message that he had not a clean shirt to put on until his wife could have time to iron one, when Miss Lloyd was said to say, that unless he would be with them very shortly in church, and without more parley, she would certainly strip his coat for him – which had the desired effect; they were soon married.

Fig. 14. *Heirloom from the marriage of Peter Jones and Elizabeth Lewis*

The couple had eleven children, most dying very young, with only Thomas the eldest living to a ripe old age. Elizabeth was influenced by the preaching of the Rev. David Williams and the non-conformist fevour at the time and wholeheartedly embraced the Independent ministry, engaging in Sunday school teaching[5] and sometimes leading the church congregation in prayer in the absence of articulate men. Upon their marriage, a silver cream jug was given to the couple by David Thomas of Welfield (Cefndyrys), Peter's first cousin. The jug *(Figure 14)* is now a family heirloom. The infamous David[4,5] was said to be enormously fat and died (1830) after a three-day, three-night drinking marathon with two other

John and Mary had five children, three boys and two girls, only two of whom married. Thomas their eldest son married the heiress Anna Elizabeth Davies of Treforgan in 1825 and took on the additional surname Lloyd as a condition of his grandmother's will (1806), thereby re-establishing the Lewis-Lloyd identity in 1824. In 1813, at sixteen years old, Elizabeth their eldest daughter, the family being of the established church, married the twenty-year-old Peter Jones of Llwynderw, a Methodist. It was yet another love match in the dynasty. Peter and Elizabeth had both attended school at Kington Herefordshire, becoming childhood sweethearts. It is said that the headmaster's daughter had predicted their later partnership.

Fig. 15. *Y Fanog photographed (with a For Sale Notice!) at the height of the 2018 drought.*

Fig. 16. *Llwynderw, Abergwesyn*

gentlemen; something that would not have impressed Elizabeth.

Peter's grandfather was Peter Jones of Dugoedydd, and his grandmother was Mary Williams of Ystradffin. Ystradffin, as noted above, had been previously occupied by Elizabeth's great-great grandparents Mary and David, and Dugoedydd by her fourth great uncle, although there are no known prior relationships between the families. Peter's father David Jones, left Dugoedydd about 1777 for Y Fanog,[22] *(Figure 15)* the farm that was later submerged by the waters of the Llyn Brianne reservoir in 1972.

The family had been sheep farmers for generations, their flocks said by some to be the largest in the principality. David was very successful, and it seems that by 1780, at the age of thirty-two, he had set his mind to build the capital mansion Llwynderw *(Figure 16)* in Abergwesyn, next to Nantybrain; a property that he also held. Llwynderw was at least partly built by 1796, as records show that David moved there, with his wife, four-year-old son Peter, and a couple of other siblings at that time. David and his second wife Letitia, nineteen years the younger, had a total of twelve children, ten of whom survived into adulthood. David's first marriage was childless.

One particularly sad event for the family was the loss of David's grandchildren,[3] Charles of nineteen and Rosa of seventeen years of age. In the great storm of 1853, the Duhonw river burst its banks just below Llanddewi'r Cwm and swept away their home Dôlfach, together with Charles, Rosa, a grandmother, an aunt and a maidservant. Peter had lost his father at the age of seventeen and inherited Llwynderw in 1810. Peter used Nantybrain as a dower house for his mother. Peter and his mother quarrelled extensively finally resulting in litigation. Letitia moved out of Nantybrain taking the younger children with her, relocating to Carmarthen, then to Hay, to Llanwrtyd and then to Brecon. By 1837 she was debt ridden and by 1843 had lost two of her supportive children. In 1846, Letitia died on the bank of the Honddu about 700 yards above the 'Bulls Head' bridge in Brecon. Whilst other authors seem to have taken sides in this family dispute, the incumbent author, their third great-grandson declines to do so.

Peter too, having responsibility thrust upon him at a young age, had many burdens. The Napoleonic wars had ended, with a consequent reduction in the demand for wool. Australia had entered the wool market and prices plummeted. Coupled with several very severe winters, marriage portions due for Peter's sisters and difficulties with his mother-in-law, these events all combined and resulted in him losing his cherished Llwynderw mansion. In 1832 after failed sales attempts, he mortgaged the property including Nantybrain and others to his brother-in law Thomas Lewis-Lloyd. Thomas Lewis-Lloyd continued to support the Jones family and took a great interest in Peter's eldest son Thomas, but Thomas Jones, a staunch Independent[4], fearing coercion to the established church, remained distant in that respect. In 1850 however, Thomas Jones leased from Thomas Lewis-Lloyd, the farm Frondorddu in Llanwrthwl, part of the Nantgwyllt estate, and according to his obituary in the *Brecon and Radnor Express*, eventually became one of the largest farmers in the locality.

In 1858 Peter and Elizabeth's daughter Marianne (1829-1867) married David Lewis Wooding (1828-1891), whose father had earlier kept the Dolâeron wool factory in Beulah. Together David and Marianne opened a successful drapery shop there, a novelty for that period. David became a noted genealogist, historian, and bibliophile and painstakingly researched the family history of the Lewis-Lloyds and beyond, and also among others, the Jones's of Llwynderw. It is mainly due to his efforts that this article has been possible.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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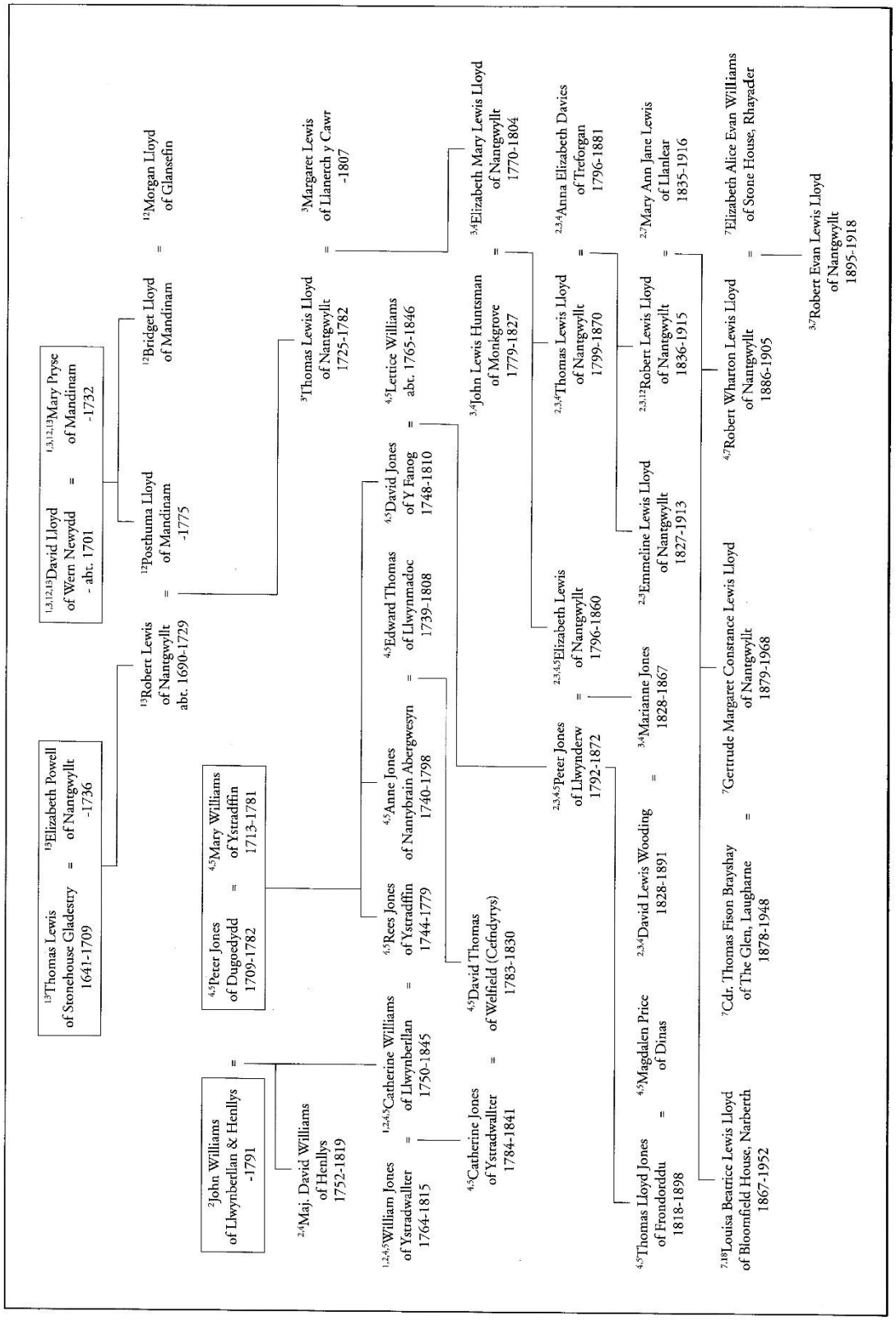
APPENDIX

Pedigree Chart


[1,3]Thomas Lewis of Stonehouse Gladestry 1641-1709
[3]Elizabeth Powell of Nantgwyllt -1736
[1,3,12,13]David Lloyd of Wern Newydd - abt. 1701
[1,3,12,13]Mary Pryse of Mandinam -1732
[13]Robert Lewis of Nantgwyllt abt. 1690-1729
[12]Posthuma Lloyd of Mandinam -1775
[12]Bridget Lloyd of Mandinam
[12]Morgan Lloyd of Glansefin
[3]Thomas Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1725-1782
[3]Margaret Lewis of Llanerch y Cawr -1807
[2]John Williams of Llwynberllan & Henllys -1791
[4,5]Peter Jones of Dugoedydd 1709-1782
[4,5]Mary Williams of Ystradffin 1713-1781
[4,5]Lettice Williams abt. 1765-1846
[3,4]John Lewis Huntsman of Monkgrove 1779-1827
[3,4]Elizabeth Mary Lewis of Nantgwyllt 1770-1804
[2,4]Maj. David Williams of Henllys 1752-1819
[1,2,4,5]William Jones of Ystradwallter 1764-1815
[1,2,4,5]Catherine Williams of Llwynberllan 1750-1845
[4,5]Rees Jones of Ystradffin 1744-1779
[4,5]Anne Jones of Nantybrain Abergwesyn 1740-1798
[4,5]Edward Thomas of Llwynmadoc 1739-1808
[4,5]David Jones of Y Fanog 1748-1810
[4,5]Catherine Jones of Ystradwallter 1784-1841
[4,5]David Thomas of Welfield (Cefndyrys) 1783-1830
[2,3,4,5]Peter Jones of Llwynderw 1792-1872
[2,3,4,5]Elizabeth Lewis of Nantgwyllt 1796-1860
[2,3,4,5]Thomas Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1799-1870
[2,3,4]Anna Elizabeth Davies of Treforgan 1796-1881
[4,5]Thomas Lloyd Jones of Frondorddu 1818-1898
[4,5]Magdalen Price of Dinas
[2,3,4]David Lewis Wooding 1828-1891
[3,4]Marianne Jones 1828-1867
[2,3]Emmeline Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1827-1913
[2,3,12]Robert Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1836-1915
[2,7]Mary Ann Jane Lewis of Llanlear 1835-1916
[7,18]Louisa Beatrice Lewis Lloyd of Bloomfield House, Narberth 1867-1952
[7]Cdr. Thomas Fison Brayshay of The Glen, Laugharne 1878-1948
[7]Gertrude Margaret Constance Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1879-1968
[4,7]Robert Wharton Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1886-1905
[7]Elizabeth Alice Evan Williams of Stone House, Rhayader
[3,7]Robert Evan Lewis Lloyd of Nantgwyllt 1895-1918

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ERRATA

p. 57 and 58

The transcription of memorial on Fig. 5 should read:

Near this place rest the remains of Richard Lloyd the third son to David Lloyd of Wernewidd in this County Esq^{r}.
Late one of y^{e} land Surveyer of y^{e} Port of London by Mary his wife only daughter of Edward Price of Ystradffin in the county of Carmarthen Esq^{r} who departed this life on 20th of July 1757. In pursuance of whose will, this stone is dedicated by his nephew and Ex^{r} Thomas Lewis of Nantgwillt in the county of Radnor. To the memory of his grandfather Watkin Lloyd, his said father David Lloyd and three brothers Watkin, Edward and David. The eldest of whom died in the flower of his age, and lies interred in St Dunstan's church in east London. There Edward likewise paid his debts to nature in 1764 aged sixty three and lies buried in Audley chapel Grosvenor Square. David departed from this life in the Mediterranean 1748, and found his grave in the deep.

(Note: Edward served as High Sheriff of Cardiganshire in 1721 and the note in the record says he died in 1754. The date and also his age quoted above neither tallies with his father's death for which the probate record dates to 1701.
Ref: Phillips, J. R.,'A list of the sheriffs of Cardiganshire, from A.D. 1539 to A.D. 1868, with genealogical and historical notes').

p. 58, first sentence should read:

Of the other sons Edward married Anne Stedman of Strata Florida and lived in Hanover Square London. Richard who died in 1757 was, as his Llanarth monument states, 'Late one of y^{e} land Surveyer of y^{e} Port of London'.

p. 64, Pedigree Chart:

Robert Wharton Lewis Lloyd was born in 1866 not 1886.
Elizabeth Alice Evan Williams was of Brintirion, Rhayader - not Stone House, Rhayader.
John Lewis Huntsman of Monkgrove was a born about 1773 not 1779